

LENOX HOSPITAL FIRE IMPERILS MANY

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Rain or Snow.



The



Evening World.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Unsettled.



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DEMANDS ADMIRAL SIMS BE PUT OUT OF NAVY

FOES OF SOCIALISTS RAISE ANTI-WAR ISSUE AT ALBANY AS TRUMP CARD IN TRIAL

Counsel for Suspended Five Ready to Meet Argument That They Cannot Take Oath Because of Rule Against Supporting Military Bills.

By Martin Green

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The prosecution of the five suspended Socialist Assemblymen took a definite trend to-day when counsel led one of the trump cards in the deck of evidence. This lead shows that the expulsion of the Socialist Assemblymen will be demanded on the ground that, as Socialists, they cannot take an oath to support a Constitution which obligates the Legislature to make appropriations for the maintenance of the State militia.

All that remains to be done in this connection is to establish, by the evidence of records of the organization, that the five Socialist Assemblymen are dues-paying members of the Socialist Party.

Representatives of the Judiciary Committee and of the defense left for New York this afternoon to obtain that evidence in the Socialist party records in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

William Kaufman, employed as an investigator by the Lusk Committee, was called to the witness stand at the afternoon session. He identified a letter he found in a raid on Socialist Headquarters in Rochester written by Edwin Furtz of National Socialist Headquarters in Chicago. It stated that the literature department was circulating pamphlets including "The Manifesto of the Communist Internationale," issued at Moscow, on March 26, 1919.

Then was produced the manifesto, signed by Lenin and Trotsky and others, and addressed to the "Workers of the World."

"Only proletarian revolution," says the manifesto "can insure the existence of small nations."

Mr. Stanchfield then read from the New York Call, a Socialist organ, the party manifesto adopted at the Chicago Convention, declaring American Socialists solidarity with the Soviet systems of Russia, Germany and Austria.

John B. Stanchfield in the course of the proceedings today put in evidence provision No. 6 of the National Constitution of the Socialist party, which is in effect:

"Any member of the Socialist party elected to office who shall in any way vote to appropriate money for military purposes shall be expelled from the organization."

Mr. Stanchfield then introduced in evidence the State constitution and the by-laws of the locals in New York City to establish that every member of the organization subscribes to the national constitution and agrees to be bound by its provisions.

Then he read section 1 of article 11 of the Constitution of the State of New York, providing for the establishment of a militia force, and section 3 of article 11 providing that the militia shall consist of at least 10,000 men fully armed and equipped for active service, and that it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make a sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of the militia force.

John Block, of counsel, said records would be produced to show that Socialist Assemblymen in this State have voted for the general appropriation bill, which carries an appropriation for the support of the militia, and have not been expelled from the Socialist party.

The intimation is that the defense will seek to prove that this provision of the Socialist constitution is inoperative. On the other hand the As-

CABINET SHIFTS PLACE HOUSTON AT HEAD OF TREASURY

Edward T. Meredith, Editor of Farmers Paper, Gets Agriculture Post.

POLITICS PLAYS PART.

Some Democrats Hope for Reorganization to Aid in the Campaign.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. (Copyright, 1920.)—Those Democrats who have been hoping ever since the European war ended that President Wilson would reorganize his Cabinet are deriving considerable satisfaction out of the selection of Edward T. Meredith of Iowa, Editor of "Successful Farming," to be Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary Houston, present head of the Department of Agriculture, to be Secretary of the Treasury in place of Carter Glass, who soon takes his seat as junior Senator from Virginia.

Whether a complete reorganization in the Cabinet is coming depends largely upon public sentiment—that is, the sentiment of the Democrats who recognize now, that while Mr. Wilson may have good reason for declining to change Cabinet officers in the midst of the war, he ought to see the political wisdom at least of mending fences this presidential year when the Democratic party goes on trial not so much for its management of Congress which the country passed upon adversely in 1918, but for its custodianship of the executive departments.

POLITICS PLAYS A PART IN THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

However much administration folks may deny it, politics played a large part in the selection of Messrs. Meredith and Houston, but insofar as it may be considered good politics, the Democratic wisecracks hope good appointments made on that basis can be forgiven.

Plainly the situation that confronted the President was Mr. Houston while exceedingly capable and spoken of by him once as the best equipped man in the Cabinet to become President of the United States, has not been particularly impressive with the farmers. He has had none of the personal contact or magnetism of "Tama" Jim Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture for nearly fourteen years under Republican administrations.

And far from being fond of the Agricultural post, Mr. Houston has really had a hankering after mail a financial. Indeed, he is a very person, a sort of general utility K. I. When Mr. Bryan resigned, the President considered appointing him Secretary of State. He has also had him under consideration for Secretary of Interior in the event that Mr. Lane was selected for some other post in the Cabinet.

But Secretary Houston isn't a vote getter. His abilities are much more useful to the Administration in the Treasury than the Agricultural Department, for he has sound views on economics and can steer an even keel. It will be remembered that the Tariff policy of the present administration—at least that part of it which was criticized as a reversal of democratic doctrine because the principle of protection for dyes and other infant industries was admitted—came from the pen of Secretary

Bynes.

Bynes then referred to a statement of Sims, in the London Times, in which he said that out of 5,000 anti-submarine craft operating only 160 were American.

"Records of his office," the Congressman said, "show that instead of there being 5,000 engaged, only 2,000 could be found. Sims counted every British bottom afloat to decrease the American percentage. Instead of having only 160 vessels, Sims had 323 under his command."

Bynes also declared that Sims had discouraged all American attempts to build up a merchant marine.

"So convinced was I that his anglophobia made it impossible for him to entertain a purely American viewpoint that when I returned to this country, I advised one in authority that, for an American view, the Navy Department, he might as well appeal to the British Admiralty as to Sims."

The declaration of Bynes that Sims deserved a dishonorable discharge was greeted by applause and cheers from the Democratic side. Several Republicans joined in.

Representative Bynes closed by charging Admiral Sims with being a "hyphenated politician."

DEMANDS ADMIRAL SIMS' DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE FOR CRITICISM OF NAVY

Representative Bynes of South Carolina Attacks Admiral as Pro-British.

FALSEHOODS CHARGED.

"Slandered the Army and Depreciated the Navy," Asserts Officer's Accuser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Dishonorable discharge for Rear Admiral Williams S. Sims because of his recent testimony before the Senate Naval Committee was urged by Representative Bynes, South Carolina Democrat, in a speech in the House to-day.

Representative Bynes declared that if a superior officer did admonish Sims, on leaving for England before the United States entered the war "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes," the Admiral by repeating this to the Senate committee is "violating confidential instructions and deserves the condemnation of every American and a dishonorable discharge from the navy."

Charges that Sims, while serving abroad, slandered the army and navy and belittled American forces to the glorification of the British were made by Bynes.

"Sims was so busy during the war over the dining tables of London," Bynes said, "that he did not take time to look up the actual facts in his office."

"While in Paris on Oct. 10, 1918, twelve days before the armistice was signed, Admiral Sims told Representative Glass, Virginia, Representative Whaley, South Carolina, and me that the armistice asked for by the enemy would have to be granted because of the failure of Pershing to break through the German lines, due to the disastrous breakdown in transportation behind the American lines. Sims pictured this failure of the army at a critical moment. We fell for his story and rushed to Gen. Pershing only to find that a few days previous Pershing had written the service of supplies congratulating it upon the wonderful work of supplying the forces in the field. Sims's statement was false and for his inexcusable slanders he should be made to answer to the American doughboy."

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BERLIN GUARDED; FEAR REVOLT BY KAISER'S FRIENDS

German Capital Patrolled by Loyal Troops and 18 Armored Cars.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The Government building is under heavy guard to-day, Wilhelmstrasse and other thoroughfares are barricaded and traffic is shut off by a patrol of eighteen armored automobiles and a half-dozen motor trucks loaded with troops, the Associated Press learns.

Minister of Defense Noske took these stern measures after an attempt to assassinate Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, yesterday, and as a result of rumors that the monarchists would attempt an insurrection on the eve of the former Emperor's birthday (which occurs to-day) and that the attack was to be primarily directed against the Independent Socialists and Radicals.

While the Government promptly branded the rumors as wholly unfounded and even ridiculed them, the attempt on Erzberger's life prompted Noske to mobilize the troops for the protection of the Government offices.

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BURGLARS BREAK INTO 12 OFFICES IN ONE BUILDING

Operate in Heart of Business District—Pass Up Jewelry Worth \$750,000.

THEY OPEN FIVE SAFES.

Go Through Big Structure From First to the Fifteenth Floor.

Police of the West 38th Street station were to-day seeking a clue to the identity of the burglars who last night entered the loft building at No. 29 West 38th Street, broke into twelve offices, blew five safes and made their escape with cash, Liberty Bonds and jewelry estimated in value by the police at "several thousand dollars."

No. 29 West 38th Street is a nineteen-story building occupied for the most part by wholesale milliners and wholesale jewelers. Had the burglars used geometry and consulted the ouija board they could hardly have come closer to the heart of business Manhattan.

The robbers tackled only small safes, passing up all big ones, which they apparently feared were fitted with burglar alarm attachments. Entrances were made on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and fifteenth floors.

On the tenth floor they broke into the rooms of the Lorraine Hat Company, the McKee Hat Company and the Traymore Hat Company. The safes were too formidable.

On the eleventh floor they threw a leather coat and a raincoat over the safe of Miss Sophie B. Frank, wholesale milliner, blew it open and took cash, Liberty bonds and jewelry valued at "several hundred" dollars. The performance was repeated across the way in the office of Miss Marian Barhyte, but with less success. E. E. Bruckner's safe, on the same floor apparently was too much for them.

Up one flight, in the wholesale jewelry store of Hans Brasser, the thieves stood surrounded by diamonds and platinum, worth, Mr. Brasser says, three-quarters of a million. The big safe frightened them and they failed to investigate.

They got into the rooms of L. A. Heller, jeweler; William F. Crawford, hats, and the Billestein Hat Company, on the fourteenth floor, rifled a small box in Heller's and blew the Crawford safe. The haul was comparatively small. From Billestein's they took nothing.

The raid apparently ended on the fifteenth floor, where the safe of the Muer Hat Company was blown and the Louise Marcey corset house was broken into.

While responding to the first in the Lenox Hospital this afternoon the automobile of Acting Battalion Chief Bond collided with a trolley car at Lexington Avenue and 34th Street. Bond and the chauffeur were thrown into the ship and their automobile was wrecked. They commiserated another car and under control both were treated for bruises and other minor injuries at the hospital they hoped to save.

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FIREMEN AND NURSES SAVE PATIENTS IN LENOX HILL AS FIRE STARTS ON TOP FLOOR

Blaze Originating in Operating Room Spreads Quickly to Dome—All Occupants Escape Injury Though in Peril at Fire Outbreak.

Fire started in the operating room on the top floor of the Lenox Hill Hospital, formerly the German Hospital, in 77th Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The flames shot through the glass dome covering the roof in thick masses in the midst of heavy volumes of smoke, and it was feared the structure would be doomed.

The fire was under control at 2 o'clock and the damage was estimated at \$4,000. No one was injured.

A nurse first discovered the fire and, closing the door of the operating room, turned in an alarm of fire. A fire engine house is only two blocks away from the hospital and the apparatus, headed by Battalion Chief Sheslock, was on the scene in a short time. With lengths of hose the firemen sought to reach the operating room on the fifth floor, but were held in check by the heat.

Chief Sheslock turned in a second alarm and then a third alarm, on account of the nature of the building and the ordered his men to get the patients to safety. In all there were about 200 patients in the hospital to whom the nurses immediately looked, and assured them that there was no immediate danger. Twenty who had been treated in the operating room during the morning were on the top floor under the glass roof.

PATIENTS CARRIED TO EXITS BY NURSES AND FIREMEN.

The safety of these first commands the Chief's attention and his men found the nurses at their posts upon reaching the two wings on that floor. With the nurses they quickly carried the patients to the Park and Lexington Avenue exits, while other firemen fought the flames.

The flames were so fierce that the men could get no higher than the stairways between the fourth and the fifth floors. Hook and Ladder No. 11 was soon on the scene. Their ladders were extended and two streams turned into the blazing room and roof.

It was not necessary to remove any of the other patients before the flames were under control, and they were not even wheeled from their wards.

The cause of the fire was given as defective insulation. The other chloroform and other inflammable stuffs in the operating room fed the blaze. No one was injured. Help was given by a number of chauffeurs from a garage on Lexington Avenue before the arrival of the firemen and they remained by the nurses after the firemen had got to work.

LENOX HOSPITAL OUTGROWTH OF OLD GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The Lenox Hill Hospital together with the children's hospital named after Dr. Abraham Jacob is an outgrowth of the old German Hospital, whose origin dates back to 1854, when the German Society first attempted to establish a system whereby the sick of the poor Germans could be properly cared for. A dispensary was maintained from that time until the hospital was completed on its present site in 1888 at a cost of \$210,000.

In 1915 the addition known as the children's hospital was opened. It was made possible through a gift of \$100,000 by Mrs. Anna Woerishoff, made five years earlier. The name was changed to the Lenox Hill Hospital in July, 1918.

The present Count Hohenzollern

U. S. SEAPLANE MISSING.

PILED BY David McCullough on Way From Bahamas.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27.—A seaplane piloted by David McCullough, a member of the crew of the naval seaplane N. C. 3, during the transatlantic flight, is overdue many hours from the Bahamas Islands to Palm Beach. Search is being made with aircraft at the request of relatives of former A. Munn, of this city, one of the passengers.

Jugo-Slavs Accept Adriatic Settlement.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 27.—A Belgrade despatch says that the Jugo-Slav Government has decided to accept the Adriatic ultimatum with regard to settlement of the Adriatic controversy.

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